By

Mr G. D. NAIDU

at a party in honour of

SIR C. V. RAMAN, Kt., F. R. S.,

Nobel Laureate, Indian Institute of Science

BANGALORE

and

THE REPLY OF

SIR C. V. RAMAN,

on

Wednesday

24-3-1948

at 5 p. m.

at

"GOPAL BAGH"

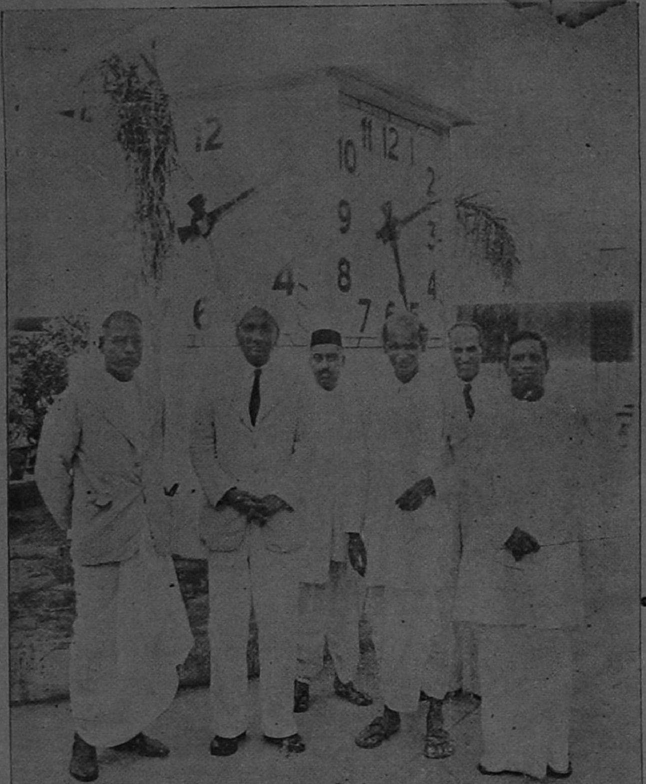
Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

One of the greate... ...ter... Sir C. V. Raman, agreed in ge... ... South India is neglected by one and all in every walk of life.

Coimbatore,
24th March, 1948.

A grand meeting was held last evening in honour of Sir C. V. Raman, Kt., F. R. S., Nobel Laureate, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, a greatest scientist of the world, at "Gopal Bagh" the residence of Mr G. D. Naidu, Coimbatore. All prominent citizens including Doctors, Lawyers, Professors, Lecturers, Councillors, Businessmen, Mirasdars, Officers, Students and others attended the party.

After garlanding Sir C. V. Raman, Mr G. D. Naidu delivered the welcome Address.



Sir C. V. Raman. Mr G. D. Naidu and others near the clock made in the U. M. S. Radio Factory

Ge...

Perhaps you may misunderstand me when I am addressing first 'gentlemen' instead of the usual practice of addressing the guests as ladies and gentlemen. In Western countries, in almost all gatherings, there will be more ladies or ladies and gentlemen in equal number. But unfortunately here, ladies are not attending the functions as in other countries. There may be a few, but the majority of the attendance is gentlemen. But, we follow the way of western countries addressing the guests as 'ladies and gentlemen' though the fact here is different and the number of attendance in any such social gatherings, the gentlemen will be more in number. Therefore, atleast hereafter, in our independent administration, we must try to go according to the facts and needs and not to follow others blindly when they are not suitable to us. Of course there won't be objection to address gatherings as ladies and gentlemen if the ladies are more in number. Unless we follow one by one in action according to the facts and needs, it is impossible to change the present government which is also following blindly the old rules and regulations to suit the modern science and needs. Though the British are able to win the World Wars I and II, and though they were here in administration for over 150 years, they were not able to win the Secretariat even though the Secretariat was created by them. I do not think the present Congress Government which came into existence within this

50 or 60 years' tim[illegible] this short time or [illegible] public according to the [illegible] [illegible]ns. Only a man with an iron hand equal to [illegible] stronger than Hitler, Mussolini or Stalin can bring this Secretariat i. e. the whole of this present system of Government can be reorganized to serve the public. Until then, the public must be slaves to the administrative machinery. Fortunately, we have got good brains like Sir C. V. Raman who invented "Raman Effect" and Mahatma Gandhi who invented the "Dharma of Ahimsa" and Pandit Nehru who invented "Socialism of India." Unfortunately, India has been lacking in facilities to carry out or to use these inventions for the good of the public, while the other countries are able to utilise any invention from a palmyra leaf and quill pen to writing by smoke in the air, from a spark from electricity upto raddar and super-atom bomb, from handcarts to supersonic speed planes which travel faster than sound, and so on. Whether small or extremely big or finest upto its limits other countries are able to put into practical action for their use. We are unable to have the benefit of these few inventions or science invented by our own people. Though the Mahatma was practically showing the 'Ahimsa Dharma' for more than 25 years, we are seeing today only 'Himsa' in full swing in Northern India and nearly or in the border of full swing in other parts of India and the whole world. The Socialism of Pandit Nehru is also in *Thirisangu Swarga* struggling between the capitalism (with self-interest) and the Communism (with its blunt weakness) and it seems impossible to get this without bloodshed. In the

same way, the invention of Raman Effect is struggling. Sir C. V. Raman is also struggling perhaps between the ignorance and the self-interest and he may not be able to see our brothers enjoying the benefits of his invention or he may not be able to invent more such inventions for our benefit.

It is true, scientists in other countries are enjoying our "Raman Effect" and are going to enjoy more the benefits of Sir C. V. Raman. We are glad to that extent. But we are disappointed when we think that how we are neglecting such scientists and such inventions without using for our benefits and without taking any care for further improvements. I am glad to see him here today while he is engaged in his multifarious engagements, that too, just before he is leaving for Western countries in the course of the week-end. When he came to this place last October, I gave him a razor-blade which was made here. Of course, it was the best blade. But, I forgot at that time to present him one of the razors which is my first invention. When I met him in Madras Railway station a few weeks ago, I asked him; "Why can't you come to Coimbatore on a holiday ?" Sir C. V. Raman replied that he would do it at any time. Then I wrote a letter asking him his address in Madras to see him personally when I go over to Madras.

It is but natural for anyone to have a desire to see him to speak with him and associate with him in order to get some advice or some lessons from him. In one of the letters, he mentioned that he would go to Coimbatore at any time before he

leaves for England. According to the promise, he has come here to-day. He was unaware of the meeting until he came here. I have no doubt that everyone of you will thank me for inviting you to see Sir C. V. Raman and to hear him and Sir C. V. Raman may also say 'thanks' as a matter of courtesy to me for having this meeting. But I am not going to thank either Sir C. V. Raman or any of the guests here, because I am not satisfied now, unless Sir C. V. Raman invents a dozen or more inventions like the 'Raman Effect' until Sir C. V. Raman produces a dozen or hundreds of scientists like himself (of course, he may not produce sons or daughters in this age) but he can produce by taking the numerous youngsters who are thirsting and make them efficient and inventive Ramans. In the same way, the guests who are here can encourage scientists like Sir C. V. Raman to invent more things and produce such scientists as Sir C. V. Raman here itself (not in Bangalore, Delhi or Calcutta). Until then, I cannot really thank him from my heart but as a matter of courtesy and formality in reply or to get a return thanks I have to thank only in lips. Everyone knows the history of the life so far we have seen and what we can see. But no one knows beyond this. Everyone once born, once dies. From birth until death every moment the life is struggling for its existence in different ways and means. Every movement and every action is a science. These sciences may lead for the bad or for the good of the existence of life. We are not calling all such actions as science. We are calling only such science which can be used for better living and for the better existence as 'science', though these sciences have

reached in every directions the highest degree. We have to call all the inventions and researches made upto now in the whole world and to compare them to an atom. Still so much more we have to invent and we have to make researches. Unfortunately, the human life is limited to 100 years, in which only a few, a very few years can be allotted or allotted for such inventions for such benefits. If a man has invented something during the whole of his lifetime, this inventive genius cannot give his ability and quality to others but to start work from the elementary class to the higher standard. Even one hundred generations after, the child must start from A, B, C to higher classes. Suppose a father has passed a degree of M. A., Ph. D., He cannot at any rate give his M. A., Ph. D., to his child. But the child has to start his life from his childhood with A, B, C and not to further the studies from M. A., Ph. D., On account of these difficulties, the progress of science, we have to say, is very slow. In thousands and millions of years, the researches and inventions made by thousands and millions of people are so small when compared with atom and is still so today. Now our struggle is such that unfortunately, we are not using the valuable inventions for our benefits. 'We' means not we people who are .sitting here or living in this district or province We includes our Government and other leaders. Now, what we are seeing here in everyday life is this. The Government declares some policy every day Industrial policy, Nationalisation policy, Educational policy, Taxation policy, Prohibition policy and the Banning policy (other orginisations except the Congress) and

so on, and so forth. In some countries if any Government run by any party having a ruining policy or that party running with a loss in any way, when other party comes into power, the latter prosecute the previous party who ruined their nation and they give the punishment. Unfortunately here, until now no such policy was adopted. If any party comes into power today, they can do whatever atrocities. Of course, by such atrocities, when they lose the power and when others come into power they do not take any action for the sins of the previous policy. This is the main reason for the Government for being down, as they are in so bad ruts. At this stage, not only myself but all of you are sure that the course is going down. I read in papers yesterday about a remark made by His Excellency C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, "Slack work in free India is treason." Now, see whose offence is this? This is an offence of the Government for which no other punishment except death sentence should be awarded. Take the example of the mill strike here. Who is responsible for the mill strike? Is it not the Government? It is not the offence of labourers or the millowners. It is the offence of the Government. Any sane man can decide and can make the settlement within two hours or three hours, of course when he has powers. While this government have powers what are they doing now? They are doing their own work, of taxing the people spending the money in different ways in the way of waste and in the name of prohibition, in the name of nationalisation, in the name of education and so on. I challange the Government if they are not able to settle the strike

for so many months let them give in my charge. I can set it right within three hours at the most not more than four hours. There cannot be any strike for at least ten years or until the life of the mills and labourers. In such simple matters the Government are dragging on for weeks, months and years same as their papers dragged through Red Tapism in their offices.

Then take up nationalisation. Though the Government have not yet nationalised other matters, it seems, they have nationalised the taxation and the controls and then they have nationalised corruption. In other directions, the first step they have nationalisied is the nationalisation of motor transport. No doubt, the Government must nationalise transport, communication, textiles, agriculture and even including dhobi and barber work. When have they to nationalise this? When they are fit, when they are ready with materials and men, then they have to start this work. What is the use of a barber without a razor or a place? Or, what is the use of a place without a razor or a barber? In the same way, without proper organisation, without proper materials, without proper knowledge, the transport is nationalised now. The result of this nationalisation can be seen within another two or three years with 50% or more capital loss. Of course, until then, the balance sheets can be produced to the theoretical mathematician or the theoretical administators with a very big figure in the credit side or in the profit side if one observes these balance sheets of the state transports of Travancore and Nizam State for the

last so many years. These balance sheets are kept secret even if it is published for the sake of the questions asked by members. These balance sheets are not real balance sheets. Only they are prepared with figures to satisfy the members or the public. Here also, by simple mathematics from the figure of the collection per day, by the expenses per day per mile per bus, very good profit can be shown from the balance sheet. Within another two or three years they will see what kind are the real balance sheets. No doubt if it is properly organised with proper men and proper materials the nationalisation of transport will actually give more profit than this theoretical profit and practical capital loss as shown by the present balance sheet by present authorities. Already, by this nationalisation of transport, the Government is going to nationalise 50% of corruption. The other 50% corruption is nationalised by way of licences, controls and the like. According to the present scheme, within the next five years the Government may nationalise the whole corruption by 100% if their policy and administration are not changed. For any expenses Government want to levy the tax. On whom? On all the living things equally. They want to levy tax for the sand and stone picked up at the river and also for the gold in the gold mine equally, whether the tax payer is poor or rich equally. The tax is to be levied to meet the expenses of administrations. But here, the tax is robbed from public and expended for administration. If you tax one anna on a man, or a business or an enterprise which is not able to pay that one anna, it is a robbery. In the same way, if an enterprise or business or a man who is able to pay more taxes,

and if he is not taxed that is also robbery. A portion of such collection of taxes is spent for education. What kind of education? To learn laziness, to learn talking, to learn lectures or to learn strikes. 95% or 100% of the education given are only in such lines. Of course, fortunately by the efforts of students or their natural gifts 5% or 10% are escaping from such education and are coming up in proper lines.

At present, all these offences made by the present Government, in the near future a socialist Government perhaps a Communist Government may come and I want to warn that such Government may take action against the members of the present government for adopting such bad policies, for doing such offences. Excuse me for dragging you in politics for such a long time. I read the speeches of the Industries Minister mentioning that we are going to get a research laboratory for leather, and another for electro-chemistry. And also we heard about the mining of coal, steel and lignite etc. We have to thank for the ambition of our Industries Minister but we have to feel sorry that still they have not understood the policy of the Central Government. He mentioned also that the Central Government has not yet given out their Industrial policy and he added that this Government would modify their policy to suit according to the Central Government's policy. After two or three years, we shall have a meeting again here, then we shall go through these speeches as well as the state of industries developed at that time. Then you will realise that no industrial policy suitable for South

India will be given by the Northern India Government and even if anything given, it will not be suitable or it will not be able to carry out for the benefit of the South Indians. This simple truth even after the experience of one year of administration our ministers have not yet understood, for which we have to feel pity.

Our Prime Minister in a speech mentioned that he had no objection for separation if the majority people wanted. Either the Central Government or the Provincial Government is not going to utilise any of our valuable raw materials or any of our raw labour or amongst our finished materials, or even our full-fledged scientists. Do you not think that our Sir C. V. Raman can be utilised by the Government or by our people in any of the scientific research works? By some lame excuse, I think no one is going to utilise him. He will be utilised by the British Government, or by the American Government or by the Russian Government. While the Nobel Prize was given by Sweden, what prize or encouragement is given by our people or Government in India? I do not know still how many are here wasting their time or energy without using them for our benefit. Usually, such gatherings as this and such guests giving lectures as in this occasion served only as a music party. Everyone likes the music. Here Sir C. V. Raman has not come to give such enjoyment for the guests, and we have not gathered to hear his voice on basis of music. We have come here to request and invent a way of escaping from the clutches of the present obstacles.

Until now, I invited some guests for some meetings with an ulterior motive of something. Something means to expose some defects of the Government or the public or to achieve something from others for me or to some others, whether such benefits are for me or for others. Some are condemning my speeches. As a matter of fact I have received some letters to this effect and also some threatening letters about the recent speeches given by me in Akila Tamilar Maha Nadu at Madras in the last month. No doubt I have received several appreciation letters also. If a man wanted to get some appreciation or some letters, he has got to blow his own trumpet. It is not very difficult. There are very simple ways which also I know. Until now, I have not done so, but for some reasons, hereafter I am going to adopt such trumpet business. But even in any such trumpet business, I am not going to say anything not slighting anything really. Even if it is real, the modern times, the modern world and the modern youngsters think that they are not real. Not only the saying even if it is shown eye to eye no one wants to accept or no one is able to accept. Opinions and views may differ but the feelings may be true in general; majority never differentiate the opinions and views. They take all of them in the same classification and they are burdened with the feelings of opposite side. I have a friend in this gathering with whose permission I want to read a letter of his and my reply thereof, as an example. Though it is my own trumpet, I am not ashamed and I am giving a portion of these letters here:—

K. Sivasankara Mudaliar,

Zamindar, Salem. 10—3—'48

Dear Friend,

I would like to convey to you, my deepest thanks, for all that you were kind enough to show to me, in your polytechnic institute, and for the various other matters which you explained to me in person yesterday.

I felt as if I was in the presence of a Henry Ford or a Thomas A. Edison and felt that your endeavours and efforts would even surmount theirs, and that, therefore, your achievements ought to be felt with pride by every true Indian and our present National Government as well.

If, instead, the Government should take it otherwise, or thwart you from such activities, by any nefarious methods and if your mental reaction to same, be to deprive our country of the benefits of your accumulated knowledge and invented plants and methods of a very high utilitarian order, by destroying all your plants in one stroke, I felt it would be only tragic, and that the loss thereby would only be too great for the country.

I wanted to state that your attitude now, *viz* of construction or destruction, was too terrific, and that you must entirely drop out the later from your mind. But as mine was only the first long talk

with you, and as I found even in that while, that you were too great a disciplinarian and one with an iron will which would not yield to others' persuasions, I did not take any such liberty with you at the time. As I thought however, that still, I will be failing my duty, if I do not at least communicate to you by letter later, what my feelings and sentiments were in the matter of our yesterday conversation, I am obliged to point out to you that, it will be only a very great loss to the country, if you should persist to the end, in your attitude of destruction of the finest evolved products, of your glorious brain and years of its gathered subtle knowledge.

I wish also to add that I propose to write you further letters as well, in case you do not give up your present aforesaid attitude.

If you should think my views improper, please note that they are only an honest difference of views between you and me, and not at all intended to hurt your feelings in any manner thereby.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) K. Sivasankaran.

Sri G. D. Naidu Avl.,

Coimbatore.

G. D. Naidu,
"Gopal Bagh"
Avanashi Road,
Coimbatore.

Phone : 40
Coimbatore.
Date, 14th March, 48
Ref. ....

My Dear Friend,

I am extremely glad to receive your letter of the 10th instant. My mind and thoughts were completely touched by your letter. On one side it is a very great advice from a dear father to a noble son. We cannot imagine one being able to carry out all the tremendous benefit others can get. The advice has been given in such a way that I cannot refuse but must accept and follow even though you mentioned that I am iron willed and cannot be changed. In fact, your letter completely changed me for the moment. But when I think of the other side something hundred times more powerful than your advice comes from some devils or somewhere else and kills me if I go against the already made decision to follow any advice. Am I to struggle between these two feelings and if so for how long? Both are very powerful. If I take them both seriously, I will be crushed between these two and no other machinery or people will be required to crush me. I will give you here my feelings in a few sentences. Whether a genius or an ordinary man or an ordinary animal, he tries continuously from his birth for self benefit as well as for the benefit of others. After having themselves benefitted they try for others. Here others means their own family, i. e. children, mother, wife and friends. Of course after

these come other people. Amongst all these after his first ends have been achieved for himself, amongst others, he considers first his children, relations and then come others. But when there are no children or relations, the help or the benefit for others will not come. In such cases one will lose all interest in life and will become more or less as an animal or tree. This is the general standard in the nature of life we are seeing. But in some cases there will be a change in the grades. Instead of having his first consideration for his child he may consider his wife first, and in some cases instead of taking care of these two one may consider other friends first. In the same way a few people instead of taking care of them first may take care of the public. Here I am reminded of a gentleman I met when I was in a ship which caught fire. We were all trying to escape from the ship when this man took his camera and escaped having utterly forgotten his wife and son. Such instances can be seen even today, in this world. I too have had all these feelings of nature having a desire and affection and care for myself, parents, wives, children, relations, friends etc. Though I too have these natural tendencies in the mind, I had great desire to do some work which would benefit not only myself or my family but others as well. Gradually this desire topped the others. This turned to take much interest in some engineering and some industrial activities. As in all other cases if something is turned it will deteriorate and die. In this case also all other means and desires were gradually reduced and ceased to exit but the desire to start industries grew more and more and it has become the only one and intensive ambition to help all in

this way without any difference. When all the other activities have been reduced and this thought and desire was at the top, the death sentence was given by some corrupt fellows. Then what remains? Nothing. As I mentioned then, one becomes like an animal or tree. In this state if any advices like yours or any reactionary thought and memories against these advices come as mentioned above, it will be the end of this animal or tree. To be more clear I put this simple question. Suppose a man with an extraordinary ambition for his child takes to develop the child as an extraordinary man either for his welfare or for the welfare of the child and when the child is being brought up to his plan and desires and just when it is about to flower and bear fruit if the child is shot down by a bullet and died, what interest would the man cherish after that, and if one talks to him philosophy what would be his feelings? Won't he turn against philosophy, nature and any other force? Here I would like to tell you that I have not gone to such an extreme extent. Though not actually dead I was nearly dead twice in my life time and have seen what thought, fears and courage will come to us under such circumstances of death. One instance was when I was in the ship that caught fire. After suffering these mental tortures for some hours finally I jumped into the sea to face death there; but accidentally I escaped. The second time I had the same experience was, when I underwent operation for gastric ulcer whose sole root was the Incometax curruption which grew day by day and also reduction by over work. With the fear of death I made all preparations to give this world, but I left ways and means with others to fight against corruption. This

time also I escaped death. Now you can imagine what will be left in my mind. I have no intention of earning anything or to fight against anyone but my intention to fight against bad deeds such as curruption etc. has not yet left my mind though it had once crossed the river of death due to it.

When I first read your letter I did not want to write to you anything more except a few sentences thanking you for the letter. But your letter was so strong as to turn my iron will and to compel me to write this. But I would request you to take this letter as written in a kind and friendly manner without any reservation. I have not as yet decided either for construction or destruction as there is time to decide this and of which we need not bother now. It will take care of itself.

Again thanking you for your very kind letter,

Yours sincerely,

Sd. G. D. Naidu.

Sri K. Sivasankara Mudaliar,

Zamindar,

Salem.

Salem,
19—3—'48.

K. Sivasankara Mudaliar,
Zamindar

My Dear Friend,

Your kind letter of the 14th March reached me today. My heart throbes in full resonance and concord of every word you have uttered therein; and I can picture vividly and with sufficient feeling, your exact mental emotions; and far from ruffling them, or making them sore any further, how much for comfort my word could do, is the only thought engrosses me most, as I perused your letter over and over.

It is the irony of fate that brings on to every human soul, at some time or other several trials, and heart breaking encounters in one shape or other; and their shattering effects are no doubt so telling as to snap even nerves of steel and to torment even more so, the greatest minds, as such minds have to be essentially guided by the lofty principles of a righteous conscience.

Well, I do not at all mean to philosophise, but only to state, facts as they are, and things as they always happen. And as I feel that this present topic needs some diversion to at least lessen the load about it, and that such a diversion is a very essential duty by me, in your present ruffled state of mental affairs, I would crave your indulgence for my dragging your mind and thoughts into something else. I am taking this liberty, not as any levity

but as I am strongly impelled to do so. I found on reading your recent address at the Ahila Tamilar Conference, that your mind is yet vibrating with unperturbed vivacity and uncrushed energy. I found therein that womens' domestic science, is a theme which is greately absorbing your devotion. Hence I am sending you, by separate book-post, a maiden attempt made by me ten years ago, in this field, by way of notes given to one of my daughters. This was afterwards made out by me, at the instance of Sri S. Muthiah Mudaliar, into 26 or so typed copies and were sent at that time for necessary additions and alterations to about 24 illustrious men and women. But unfortunately they did nothing, or even returned the copies to me. It is only one portion of these notes "Care and education of children" that had been printed by me under the heading "You and your child".........If you are so inclined to divert a little time and thought of yours, in your present afflicted state of mind, and only if you could do so, as a pleasant piece of distraction, I would solicit your reading it first, and if your interest therein is so compelling, I would like if you don't mind giving so much thought and application, to touch it up into a more finished shape and publish it. I am also sending a catalogue of one Ray Oil Burner Co., and would invite your attention to the last portion containing the 70th anniversary issue. I feel that the achievements of the U. M. S. and up to its crushing by the nefarious means, should be portrayed, in such manner and with apt illustrations as depicted in the said catalogue so that all can see it as vividly as possible. This is only by way of a suggestion of mind, and as it strikes me at the spur

of the moment. I shall now conclude this letter and if I had succeeded in my efforts to distract at least at small intervals each day from your present concentrated disturbance of mind, I shall be happy. Let me finally also reciprocate my sentiments by saying that I have also written this letter in a most friendly manner, without any reservation just you have expressed yours to be.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) K. Sivasankaran.

To
Sri G. D. Naidu Avl.,
Coimbatore.

Still I have no time and this is not the place to mention about so many feelings and the psychology of others. Now I hope you won't misunderstand if I say some more words about our Chief Guest, Sir C. V. Raman. Yesterday, myself and the Zamindar of Salem, Mr K. Sivasankara Mudaliar and his son were walking in the garden, when we thought of going and seeing the U. M. S. Hostel which is in front of this building. Then we asked Sir C. V. Raman to go with us if he wanted a walking. He said "I do not want walking, but I want to see the Hostel". Then we went there at exactly 7.30. Almost all students were sitting on the benches and ready to have their dinner. A few seats in a corner of the Dining Hall were not occupied by students at that time. Then one of us asked "How is the food here?" I said "why can't we taste?" Immediately Sir C. V. Raman took his

sat in a bench in the midst of the students and we also took the seats and took our dinner there. I do not know how he relished the food. But he told as a courtesy or really that the food was better than the food served in my house. Then some of the students asked me "when is this Scientist going to give lectures for us?" I told them "in the morning at the Institute". Still Sir C. V. Raman does not know that he was going to speak in the Institute next morning. Then the students asked me "Why can't you arrange a lecture here now itself?" I replied "You ask Sir C.V." Before they asked, he said "Yes, I am prepared; come on, take your seats." Within two minutes, he stood in front of the students and started the lecture about the industrial use of diamonds. The lecture went on for nearly two hours. The same lecture I heard once before six months when he addressed the Radio students in the U. M. S. Lecture Hall at "Gopal Bagh" behind the place we are gathering now in this premises. In both the lectures on diamonds I heard, some points mentioned in yesterday's lecture were fresh and new inventions which we cannot find out in any books or we cannot hear from anywhere else, because they are his new inventions by his research made within these six months from his first lecture. One very interesting point he mentioned in this lecture is about the hardness and brittleness of the diamond though I want to ask him the difference of hardness and brittleness of steel and the diamond, because of same words used for these two materials. Uufortunately more time had already been spent. Therefore this question was not asked and answered at that time. When I asked to spend an hour or two to see the films, he said "I have no time in

reserve to spend for seeing films or other amenities. As a matter of fact, for the last 12 years, I have no time to go and see any pictures". Then I compelled him to go to a theatre, but he refused. Then I asked him to go to a place to see some scientific matters, to which he at once agreed when I took him to Shanmuga Theatre, where I asked to see the drama and to find out the psychology in a scientific way. Though disappointed by my misleading request to go over to a theatre, he made some researches during the short time of about an hour he stayed and told the psychology of the men and women, managements and the actors within such a short time. He refused to stay there for a longer time as nothing more to see by his brain. Then next morning only I told him at the breakfast table that he is to give a lecture at the Polytechnic for the engineering students. Then he asked "What subject?" As there are students of automobile and radio, I asked him to give a lecture on Heat or Rubber as these materials will be interesting and wanting for the students of both courses. Then, at 9 O'clock he started the lecture in the Polytechnic on rubber. It went on for nearly two hours. Here also I found very interesting new matters about the rubber. I do not understand how he makes these researches and how he finds out. No doubt recently there were in the War-time new discoveries and numerous uses of rubber, coal and other materials were found out by other scientists, but he has found out something more. By using all his scientific brain and scientific eye, he is finding out something new every day, every hour and every moment. Therefore you will see

some interesting matters from to-day's lectures different from the lectures given yesterday or before. Some of the points I did not read in any books or did not hear from any previous lectures. Still I wanted to ask and clarify about some ordinary points on rubber from Sir C. V. When the rubber is stretched it becomes hot and when left to its natural course it is cooled. Now, when iron rods or plates are stretched they become hot. When it is left, it won't go to its natural form because it has not got the elasticity. Of course it becomes cool, but when we compress to its natural size it becomes hot. But rubber when it goes to its natural size becomes cold. Why? Then air when compressed becomes hot and when it is released from the compressed form becomes cold. Is it not quite contrary to rubber? In the same way, we could ask several such questions, but unfortunately there also I did not find time.

Then he entered the library and he walked directly to a section where the books are kept by me under the heading "White Ants for Indian Young Brains." There are several publications in the name of novels, fictions and stories which are strong foundations of spoiling our youngsters. Of course in this group there are some books written by leading writers such as Dickens, Canondoyle and others. Of course these books are very good for people aged above 50 or 60 as they cannot be spoilt by reading anything and they will like them since they can't do any other work and they can't spend time. But these are the foundations for spoiling many young people for which I have collected a stong record. Hence

I went through some and kept separately with thi. heading to set fire and burn such books. He went through some of these books and he took two books and explained how this book is useful and in what way. He also took another book and said how it is not useful and how it is dangerous for youngsters in the same way when he came last time also he did the same, He mentioned here when he took the book "This is the way we can gain something even from rubbish." In the same way when one spends his enormous energy and time then only something new he gets. Then from there we went to the theatre and he wanted to see the films. Of course, I picked out some films on science and showed him how we can impart knowledge even science to youngsters in a very short time. There also he gave some advices how we can do some more improvement. Now you may wonder why I have brought all these matters here. I want to tell you that how Sir C. V. Raman from a very poor family became a greatest world scientist to-doy, because of his simplicity to go anywhere, to take meals with anyone, to talk with anyone, to understand anything what he sees and hears and to do anything with an inquisitiveness to make a research, to find out something from any material and from any matter. This is the quality that made him to reach this highest position. This is the differeuce between him and others. Apart from this he is so much important for us, as I mentioned before, we can hear something new in his lectures even if he deals every day on the same subject. Therefore, we cannot find out such interested lectures from others. Now as a scientist Sir C. V. Raman can get anything best

from any materials for us. Finally I request Sir C. V. Raman to give his best scientific advice to develop the knowledge of the people for their own benefit and for the benefit of others.

I once again thank Sir C. V. Raman for having come and also the friends who have assembled here.

IN REPLY SIR C. V. RAMAN SAID:

Gentlemen and Ladies,

I have to obey the order of the host in addressing you all by naming Gentlemen first. I do not think that I need apologise for my presence here this evening for you have had the explanation from our host, but I want to make a confession. He has already told you the story, why I came here. I am a very difficult person and so is Mr G. D. Naidu and so we get on very well In this connection I want to tell you a story. When I was an Assistant Account General in Nagpur, a certain very high official, Sir Robert Gilland, two other officials and myself got into a same tonga. He was talking to me something and I was also talking to him something. At last when the destination was reached, we got down from the tonga. But the gentleman came to the Accountant-General and said "I say, look here! How do you stand this man? He is a tremendous fellow." Mr G. D. Naidu is also a very difficult person and I get on very well with him. Last year I came at the invitation of my friend, Dr Ramasamy Iyer, for the Medical Conference,

but I walked straight into his parlour, and I fell in love with him at once. Because in this frail human being you see before you, I find several great qualities to bespeak of him. One thing that attracted me about Mr G. D. Naidu is his tremendous love for younger generation, his buildings for students to read here, the hostel and his all out help to model after his own heart and make them practical men who can do things. That is a wonderful spirit of idealism. I have always been interested not only in science, but I am also a teacher to try and help the younger generations, that is to devote myself to science. That is one thing I note about Mr G. D. Naidu. The other thing is he had not been to school. I doubt it !! But I see with my own eyes that he has an amazing catholicity of knowledge. He knows about everything, not only automobile, but also on other subjects. He caught me yesterday. Last night I went to the hostel. One of the students came and asked "How, Sir, you drill a hole in the diamond ?" I did not remember the right way, but Mr Naidu explained to the student and he was perfectly right. Mr Naidu was very quick and correct in his reply. I was immensely impressed of that incident which shows how Coimbatoreans are fortunate to have in their midst a man - not only a man of knowledge, but who understands things what is called the "Know how" the monopoly of Americans. That is a practical man. Last time I recognised a kindred soul. I have a tremendous ability to make enemies. Mr Naidu has also that capacity. It is a natural privilege of those who have ideas and who have the power to do things. We in this country are familiar about

people who can talk about doing things, but there are very few who know their own mind and who can get things done. It requires not only an indomitable will, not only resources but also the drive, determination, perseverance and the "Know how." I was here last October. I saw something going on here. When I came now, I could not simply believe my eyes. You see, these days you cannot get steel, you cannot get timber and you cannot get anything. Mr Naidu has transformed this place into a wonderful exhibition. I am like a water-tap going on as you turn it but I am afraid it is getting time for me.

I was so busy as I am always busy and I am still busy preparing for my journey to Europe for attending a conference in France. Do not think that I am going at the expense of the Indian Government or the Indian people. Of course, Indian Government have got Tourist Agencies everywhere and they spend money. But I am going at the invitation of the French Government and French Scientists. The Rockfeller Foundation of America have sent me a draft to cover my travelling expenses. At the invitation of brother men of science, I am going to France and other places to tell them what India has been doing in the field of science (hear, hear).

There is very little time to spare, Mr Naidu wrote to me and I came at once. I wish to tell him that I have enjoyed every minute of my stay, because Mr Naidu had always something interesting to tell me and he made me eat the food taken by

them, a little rice and the beautiful *vadai*, *payasam* and so on. I do not think he is capable of eating them all. I have enjoyed myself and what is more I have had for the first time an opportunity to do that is more difficult than anything else to sit down and think. He gave me a very nice cool room to think out my problems and in those three hours I have done what I could in three weeks in Bangalore - a calm and quite atmosphere. He knows what is what. He does not believe in what is medieval India. He wants things up to the minute. This afternoon he taught me through the films Physics, Chemistry, Engineering and 60 other domestic science subjects, all in Tamil.

South India being far away as it is, is a little out of sight in the eyes of the Central Government. I had the privilege of meeting Mr. Shyamprasad Mukherjee, when I suggested that we ought to have a map of India and the subjects marked there and he would find out that there is nothing practically of South India and that would remind them that there is such a place called South India on the map. Now you understand the reason for lack of Leather and Electro Chemistry Institutes and they do not want to have it at the place where a man could give money. The National Physical Laboratory is established in Delhi which is built on the ruins of more than four empires and this empire is also on the verge of destruction. I don't know how leather matters to us, we can get our chappals even without that Institute (Laughter) and another Institute for Electro-Chemistry. It is true to say that we in South India have half-a-dozen Universities. We

are not pulling our weight. I think it is trus to say that we in South India have our own greatest names. South India can produce and has produced not only very capable scientists but also capable men in other fields. Compared with human potentiality, what we can gamble is very little. Let me tell you in this connection that my own career has been far away from South India. My father was getting only Rs. 10/- per month, so I was not born with silver or gold spoon in my mouth. I studied more in Andhra University. I spent 25 years in Bengal, Nagpur, one year in Burma and I am now in the Kanarese country. So I have no affiliation with my country. Nevertheless, I want to remind you, Mr Naidu, that if you just look around and study the lists of principal scientific institutions in India, of the people who are there in Principal positions, you will get the price of your life. The majority of active people are Malabar men, and they have been given enough encouragement in my laboratory in Calcutta. I want these men to occupy high positions. I think the same could be said of other parts of India. I have always been Pan-Indian and I have never forgotten South India and I have the consolation that the head of the National Physical Laboratory in Delhi is Sir K. S. Krishnan, who was also my pupil. I can say the same of other great institutions in India. I think we should look after ourselves.

I just want to tell you what I have been doing during the past five years. After the age of 55, it is said, that people become inefficient in work - of course, I am not a Government Servant and hence I can

work throughout my life. During the past five years more scientific work had been done than at any other time. If I am correct 1928/30 marked the peak of my great scientific activity. For the past five years I am building a new Research Institute. I laid no foundation stone to my institute, but it has just grown up. It has been growing up and still it will go on. You would not have heard of me during the past five years. I have not taken part in any function. I am moving to that highest place situated in Bangalore. Both physically and intellectually I am well 200 feet above the rest of Bangalore. It is my desire to make that place have a most active Research Institute in the whole of Asia. If given strength, I will achieve that ambition. Let me reveal to you an amazing fact that I have done this without any help from South India. A land of 11 acres has been given to me by the Maharajah of Mysore and I have had the assistance of business magnates of Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Indore, Delhi, Hyderabad and two persons in South India whom I do not want to mention here. If I want help from South India I have not the help. I have to go to North India. All people from India and other parts of the world will come and work in that Laboratory. The Laboratory is tremendous in size at least and can accommodate simultaneously 50 people. I do not want to work for another Nobel Prize, for name, for money or for position but still I want to work so long as I could, and I do not want to be a fossil. I want to work hard. Coimbatore has grown up. To-day it is a power in the land in spite of things being dark. I want you not to forget that I am at your service. People

often say that I am a visual scientist who works molecules and atoms. I want to take this opportunity of safely removing that idea in your mind. Let me tell you a story. In 1927 there was a great exhibition in Paris. I went into the hall of Physics. There was nothing important at all. Everything was in the field of Petroleum, Chemistry etc. During this war they won with the help of Organic Chemistry. That was admitted by some of the leading industrial chemists both in America and Russia. The fact is that it has most intimate link between fundamental science and research. I want to bring home to the administrators that unless the most fundamental advance in scientific researches is made, we shall be unable to make any headway. Apart from that, at this time of life I felt that I should realise that if I want support from the country I have to give something in return. It is my desire that this new Institute which I am bringing up is to help the industries of South India, the Government of South India and other parts of India also and to do scientific research. I hope to have scientific equipments. I may not need all things. I have a desire for certain things, factories for my students, a workshop where I can fabricate my machinery, to teach my people not to rely on Europe. Mr Naidu has shown that Indian talent practically in this country. He is a rare man, whose vision and power is remarkable - a man who can set an example to other people, and that is what has made me to come here. Here, one row of articles will cost about one and a half lakhs and he has all the equipments necessary. That recognation made me come here today and nobody is more sorry than myself to see him worn down, depressed and

oppressed, I may say, by troubles wholly unnecessary - troubles that should not occur in a free country to a man of his outstanding character and ability. I say these words with a deep feeling and I am grateful to him for calling me here. Just as North India, I hope to have a new Institute soon in South India. Whatever happens, help or no help, nothing will prevent me or Mr Naidu from fructifying our hopes. From 1924 I have encouraged young people for great positions and let me assure you that I have not suffered in the process. I hope the Institute of Bangalore will be the Mecca of scientists. I have a magnificent laboratory and these resources are at the disposal of the country. I may say that South India is entitled to promote the cause of science in India. I hope what I have said to-day will not fall into deaf ears and that it will bear some fruit.

Once again I wish to thank my host for inviting me here and you all for giving me a patient hearing.